

Rep. Dunn Calls for Probe of Violations Of Civil Rights by Dies

Baltimore Communist Leader Also Refuses to Provide Dies with Names for an Industrial Blacklist

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Rep. Matthew Dunn of Pennsylvania declared today that he would ask the Civil Liberties Unit of the Department of Justice to investigate "violations of civil liberties" by the Dies Committee.

Dunn added that he would also ask the House "to take steps to curb the usurpation of powers by this committee."

"I intend to stand up for constitutional rights of American citizens," Dunn declared.

The fighting blind Congressman issued his defiance of the committee as it continued its series of unlawful attacks on the constitutional rights of the Communist Party.

New developments were the following:

COMMUNISTS DEFY DIES

Dr. Albert E. Blumberg, Secretary of the Communist Party of Maryland and the District of Columbia, flatly refused to answer on the ground that the committee is attempting to build up a blacklist.

The House cited James H. Dolson, Pittsburgh Communist, for contempt following introduction of a resolution by the committee.

[Accompanied by two inspectors of the "radical squad," two investigators of the Dies Committee

REQUEST DELAY FOR HATHAWAY

Edward Kuntz, attorney for C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, yesterday wired Martin Dies that Hathaway could not appear before the Dies Committee until completion here of a libel trial scheduled to begin Tuesday.

Hathaway is willing to appear before the Committee any time after conclusion of this trial, the wire said.

Text follows:

"My client Mr. Clarence Hathaway received instructions to marshal apparently subpoena service intended. Mr. Hathaway just returned from two weeks trip and is now engaged in indispensable preparation for trial in libel case against him in New York Court of General Sessions now on for trial on Tuesday, April 2 and surely to be tried then or few days thereafter. A grave injustice obviously would be imposed upon my client by requiring attendance at committee hearings at this time thus seriously hampering trial preparation. Mr. Hathaway willing to appear at conclusion of this trial to suit your convenience. Therefore request adjournment. Please advise."

APPROVED ROUTE

Under the route agreed upon, marchers will assemble on Eighth Ave. between 56th and 24th Streets, and will parade east to Broadway, turning into Fifth Ave. at 23rd St. They will proceed on Fifth Ave. to 17th St., then east to Union Square.

Henry Hart, author and member of the National Executive Board of the League of American Writers, will speak at today's conference as a delegate from his organization.

The committee has announced that advance orders have been received for 52,000 copies of the pamphlet, "It Happened on May First," written by Myra Page, well-known novelist.

(Continued on Page 3)

A Subpoena Is NOT an Arrest or Permission to Search--STAND ON YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS!

The technique of the Dies Committee has now become obvious. Illegal searches and seizures, and bulldozing and kidnapping of witnesses, has become the accepted procedure used by a committee appointed to investigate "un-American" and "subversive" activities.

Detroit, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Boston, New York—all tell the same tale.

Process servers for the Dies Committee, augmented usually by local plainclothesmen, and sometimes by Secret Service operatives, enter en masse the offices they seek to raid. They serve a subpoena, usually made returnable "forthwith"; one of them briskly informs the unsuspecting and unknowing person in charge that the subpoena means that he must immediately accompany them to Washington; that a plane is ready at the airport, and directs him to take his hat and coat and come along. Some of the raiding body have in the meantime been busily engaged in collecting books, papers, records, literature or whatever is around and the uninformed and bewildered witness succumbs—and off they go.

The time is over ripe for every person, who may be the next victim of such illegal procedure, to learn his rights.

A subpoena is nothing more than a direction to appear at a certain place at a certain time; a subpoena duces tecum is nothing

more than a direction not only to appear at a certain place at a certain time, but to bring along certain records specifically mentioned in the subpoena. A subpoena is not a warrant of arrest and it is not a search warrant; it is not a direction to the person served to accompany the process server who has served it upon him.

The process server, whether he represents the Dies Committee, or the F.B.I., or a district attorney or what have you, has exhausted his authority completely when he has served the paper; it is completely within the right and power of the person served to advise the process servers and all those who accompany them to quit the premises immediately after the service is made.

The person served has full right to deny to the process server, or anybody accompanying him, regardless of their rank or official position, the privilege of searching or examining anything. The correct, proper, legal, American method to be pursued when a subpoena is served is something like the following:

"Mr. Process Server: I want to see Mr. John Jones.

Person In Charge: I am Mr. John Jones.

Mr. Process Server: Here is a subpoena directing you to appear before the Dies Committee in Washington, D. C., forthwith.

Person In Charge: Thank you. I shall consult my attorney concerning my rights, and now I invite you to leave the premises immediately.

Mr. Process Server: I call your attention to the fact that this subpoena requires you to appear forthwith, and that means now; we have a car, or a plane, or a train ticket, ready, so please come along.

Person In Charge: You have exhausted your full authority when you served this subpoena upon me; please leave these premises at once. And you, Mr. please stop looking at the papers on that desk, and you please keep your hands off those files. Your subpoena is not a warrant; nor a search warrant; you are violating the law. I ask you, all of you, to please leave this office at once, and take nothing with you whatsoever.

Mr. Process Server: You may be punished for contempt!!!

Person In Charge: Not by you, sir. If I do not appear within a reasonable time where I am required to appear, then the committee before whom I am so required to appear will take such steps as in its discretion it deems advisable. Let me repeat: Leave these premises at once.

This is how a courageous, informed, American acts when he knows his rights.

Person In Charge: Thank you. I shall consult my attorney concerning my rights, and now I invite you to leave the premises immediately.

Mr. Process Server: I call your attention to the fact that this subpoena requires you to appear forthwith, and that means now; we have a car, or a plane, or a train ticket, ready, so please come along.

Person In Charge: You have exhausted your full authority when you served this subpoena upon me; please leave these premises at once. And you, Mr. please stop looking at the papers on that desk, and you please keep your hands off those files. Your subpoena is not a warrant; nor a search warrant; you are violating the law. I ask you, all of you, to please leave this office at once, and take nothing with you whatsoever.

Mr. Process Server: You may be punished for contempt!!!

Person In Charge: Not by you, sir. If I do not appear within a reasonable time where I am required to appear, then the committee before whom I am so required to appear will take such steps as in its discretion it deems advisable. Let me repeat: Leave these premises at once.

This is how a courageous, informed, American acts when he knows his rights.

(Continued on Page 2)

USSR's Stand for Neutrality, Peace Stressed by Molotov; Indicts Allies For War Plots on Soviet Union

Weather

Local—Occasional rain; Sunday probably fair and cooler.

Eastern New York—Cloudy followed by rain, slowly rising temperature.

Agreement Of Mayor Violated, Says Quill

Says Transport Board Rejects Union Contracts

French Consulate Picketed, Police Attack

Several Hundred Succeeded in Picketing 8 Minutes; 30 to 40 Jailed

Demonstrators to save the Spanish refugees from deportation to fascist Spain won the right to picket the French Consulate at Fifth Ave. and Rockefeller Center for eight and one half minutes yesterday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock.

New developments were the following:

John H. Delaney, chairman of the board, after the conference in his office, 250 Hudson St., however, said that his position coincided "precisely" with that of the Mayor in rejecting the TWU contracts.

Five hundred members of the Transport Workers Union Joint Executive Board met last night at Transport Hall, 181 W. 64th St., to hear the report of their negotiating committee's conference with Delaney and passed a resolution condemning John H. Delaney for setting himself up to pass on the terms of the union contracts and what is acceptable to the city.

Meanwhile, also at Transport Hall, there was an overflow meeting of TWU members on the Independent Subway line. They were also informed of the process of negotiations so far with the Board of Transportation under whose jurisdiction they are already working.

Michael J. Quill, international president of the TWU, who led the union delegation, issued a statement after the conference in which he said that Delaney stated that the board would not assume any of the terms or conditions of the present contracts with the subway men.

Then police swung into action. Hundreds of uniformed patrolmen and plainclothesmen rushed the picket line at 5:24 o'clock, shooting, punching and cursing men and women.

The demonstration went on while the cops were hurling men and women into three patrol wagons, while mounted police shoved into the crowd forced out into the street by the attacking foot cops.

Then police swung into action. Hundreds of uniformed patrolmen and plainclothesmen rushed the picket line at 5:24 o'clock, shooting, punching and cursing men and women.

The demonstration went on while the cops were hurling men and women into three patrol wagons, while mounted police shoved into the crowd forced out into the street by the attacking foot cops.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees." They carried scores of placards protesting the French government's order "repatriating" the refugees tomorrow.

For eight and one half minutes they shouted their slogans, then or few days thereafter. A grave injustice obviously would be imposed upon my client by requiring attendance at committee hearings at this time thus seriously hampering trial preparation. Mr. Hathaway willing to appear at conclusion of this trial to suit your convenience. Therefore request adjournment. Please advise."

The cry "Save the Spanish Refugees" kept ringing down the street.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on while the cops were hurling men and women into three patrol wagons, while mounted police shoved into the crowd forced out into the street by the attacking foot cops.

The cry "Save the Spanish Refugees" kept ringing down the street.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Phil Aslo, adjutant commander of the New York Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was dragged half a block down Forty-ninth St. by several police.

The demonstration went on for a half hour. After the arrests prisoners in one of the patrol wagons shouted "Save the Spanish Refugees" in front of the Consulate for another 20 minutes.

Text of Molotov's Speech to the Supreme Soviet

(By United Press)
MOSCOW, March 29.—Following is the complete text of Premier V. M. Molotov's address today before the Supreme Soviet, as released by Tass, official Soviet news agency:

Comrades and deputies, five months have elapsed since the last session of the Supreme Soviet.

In this brief interval events have occurred which are of first rate importance in the development of international relations.

It therefore behoves us at this session of the Supreme Soviet to examine the questions relating to our foreign policy.

Recent events in international life must be examined first of all in the light of the war which broke out in Central Europe last autumn.

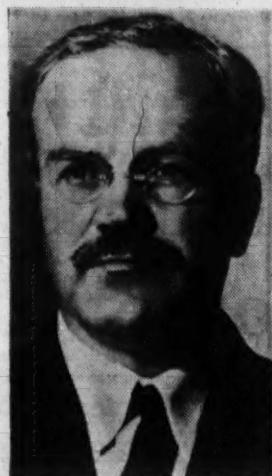
So far there have been no big battles in the war between the Anglo-French bloc and Germany, matters being confined to isolated engagements chiefly on the sea and in the air. It is known, however, that the desire for peace expressed by Germany last year was declined by the governments of Great Britain and France and as a result preparations for expansion of the war were intensified by both sides.

Germany, which has lately come to a unit of about 80,000,000 Germans, which has brought certain neighboring states under her sway and which has in many respects strengthened her military might, has evidently become dangerous competition for the principal imperialist powers of Europe—Great Britain and France.

They therefore declared war on Germany under the pretext of fulfilling their obligations towards Poland. It is now clearer than ever how far the real aims of the governments of these powers are removed from the purpose of defending disintegrated Poland or Czechoslovakia. This is shown if only by the fact that the governments of Great Britain and France have proclaimed that their aim in this war is to smash and dismember Germany, although this aim is still being concealed from the masses of the people under the cover of slogans of defense of the "democratic" countries, "the rights" of small nations.

Inasmuch as the Soviet Union refused to become an abettor of England and France in this imperialist policy towards Germany, their hostility towards the Soviet Union became still more pronounced, vividly showing how profound are class roots of hostile policy of the imperialists towards a socialist state.

And when the war began in



V. M. MOLOTOV

Finland, British and French imperialists were prepared to make it a starting point of war against the U. S. S. R. in which not only Finland herself but also Scandinavian countries of Sweden and Norway were to be used.

The attitude of the Soviet Union to the war developing in Europe is well known. Here a too peaceful policy of the U. S. S. R. has been quite definitely displayed. The Soviet Union at once proclaimed that its position is one of neutrality and it has unswervingly adhered to that policy all through this period.

A radical change for better in the relations between the Soviet Union and Germany found its expression in the non-aggression pact signed last August. These new, good relations between the U.S.S.R. and Germany have been tested in practice in connection with events in former Poland, and their strength has been sufficiently proved.

The development of economic relations, which was envisaged even then, last autumn, found concrete expression already in August, 1939, in the trade agreement, and then in the February, 1940, trade agreement.

Trade between Germany and the U.S.S.R. began to increase on the basis of a mutual economic advantage, and there is ground for its further development.

Our relations with England and France have taken a somewhat different course. Inasmuch as the Soviet Union did NOT wish to become the tool of British and French imperialists in their struggle for world hegemony against Germany, we have encountered at every step profound hostility of their policy towards our country.

Nothing came of these negotiations in view of the unfriendly attitude adopted by Finland's representatives. The decision of the issue was passed to the field of war.

It may be safely said that if Finland had not been subject to

connection with the Finnish question on which I shall dwell later. But in the past few months there has been quite a number of other instances of hostility towards the U.S.S.R. on the part of the French and British policy.

Since it to mention that a couple of months ago French authorities found nothing better to do than effect a police raid on our trade representation in Paris. In spite of their efforts to pick on every trifle, a search of trade representation premises yielded no result. It only brought disgrace on the initiators of this preposterous affair and showed that there were no real grounds whatever for this hostile action towards our country.

It should be added that England and France have resorted to all these hostile actions even though the Soviet Union has so far not undertaken any unfriendly actions in regard to these countries.

As we see from the circumstances connected with the recall of Jacob Surtiz, our ambassador to France, the French government is seeking for artificial pretexts to stress its unfriendly attitude towards the Soviet Union.

In order to make it clear that the Soviet Union is NOT any more interested in relations between these two countries than France, we have recalled Surtiz from the post of ambassador to France.

Or take such instances of hostility toward the U.S.S.R. as the seizure by British warships in the Far East of two of our steamers proceeding to Vladivostok with goods purchased by us in America and China.

If to this we add such facts as the refusal to fulfill old orders for industrial machinery placed by us in England, attachment of funds of our trade representation in France, and many others, the hostile nature of actions of the British and French authorities with regard to the Soviet Union becomes still more manifest.

Attempts have been made to justify these hostile acts towards our foreign trade on the grounds that by trading with Germany we are helping her in the war against England and France.

It does not take much to see that these arguments are not worth a brass farthing. One has only to compare the U. S. S. R. with Rumania. It is known that Rumania's trade with Germany makes up half of her total foreign trade and that moreover the share of her national production in Rumania's exports to Germany is far exceeds the share of its national production in the Soviet Union's exports to Germany.

Nevertheless, the governments of Great Britain and France do not resort to hostile acts toward Rumania and do not think it possible to demand that Rumania should cease trade with Ger-

many. Quite different is their attitude towards the Soviet Union. Hence the hostile acts of England and France towards the Soviet Union are to be explained not by the fact that the U. S. S. R. is trading with Germany but by the fact that the plans of British and French ruling circles to utilize our country in the war against Germany have been frustrated and as a result they are pursuing a policy of revenge towards the Soviet Union.

It should be added that England and France have resorted to all these hostile actions even though the Soviet Union has so far not undertaken any unfriendly actions in regard to these countries.

As to the fantastic plans attributed to the Soviet Union of a Red Army "March on India," "March on the East" and the like, they are such obvious absurdities that one must completely lose his sense to believe such absurd lies.

This is not the point, of course. The point evidently is that the Soviet Union's policy of neutrality is not to the liking of the British and French ruling circles. What is more, their nerves do not seem to be quite in order. They want to force us to adopt a different policy—a policy of enmity and war against Germany, a policy which would afford them the opportunity of utilizing the U. S. S. R. for their imperialist aims. It is time that these gentry understood that the Soviet Union never has been and never will be a tool of the policy of others, that the U. S. S. R. has always pursued its own policy and always will pursue it irrespective of whether these gentry in other countries like it or not.

I shall now pass to the Finnish question. What was the meaning of the war that took place in Finland during the last three odd months? As you know, the meaning of these events lay in the necessity of safeguarding the security of the northwestern frontier of the Soviet Union, and above all in safeguarding the security of Leningrad.

All through October and November last year the Soviet government discussed with the Finnish government proposals which, in view of the existing international situation which was growing more and more inflammable, we considered it absolutely essential and urgent for safeguarding the security of our country and especially Leningrad.

Nothing came of these negotiations in view of the unfriendly attitude adopted by Finland's representatives. The decision of the issue was passed to the field of war.

It may be safely said that if Finland had not been subject to

foreign influences and if Finland had been less incited by certain third states to adopt a hostile attitude towards the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union and Finland would have arrived at a peaceful understanding already last autumn and matters would have been settled without war.

But in spite of the fact that the Soviet government reduced its requests to a minimum, the settlement could not be reached by diplomatic means.

Now that hostilities in Finland have ceased and a peace treaty between the U.S.S.R. and Finland has been signed it is necessary and possible to judge the significance of the war in Finland in the light of incontrovertible facts. And these facts speak for themselves.

They show that in the neighborhood of Leningrad all over the Karelian Isthmus to a depth of 50 to 60 kilometers Finnish authorities had erected numerous powerful ferro-concrete and granite and earth fortifications armed with artillery and machine guns.

The number of these fortifications ran into many hundreds. These fortifications especially the ferro-concrete structures, attaining a high degree of military strength, connected by underground thoroughfares, surrounded by anti-tank trenches and granite anti-tank obstacles, and supported by countless mine fields together constituted what was known as the Mannerheim Line, which was built under the supervision of foreign experts on a model of the Maginot Line and the Siegfried Line.

In addition to mortal wounds a large number of men who died there and in other places were found to have been shot in the head or finished off with rifle butts while some of the men who had been shot were found to have knife stabs in the face.

Some of the corpses had been beheaded and the heads could not be found. As to our medical nurses who fell into the hands of the Finnish Whites, they were subjected to special atrocities and incredible brutalities.

In some cases corpses were found tied to trees head down. All these barbarities and countless atrocities were the fruit of the policy of the Finnish White Guards endeavoring to fan hatred towards our country among their people. Such is true in the face of these Finnish champions of western civilization.

It is not difficult to see that the war in Finland was not merely an encounter with the Finnish troops. No, the matter was more complicated than that. It was not merely Finnish troops that our troops encountered but the combined forces of the imperialists of a number of countries, including British, French and others who assisted the Finnish b-

ourgeoisie with every form of weapon, especially artillery and aircraft as well as with their men in the guise of "volunteers," with gold and every kind of supplies and forces of imperialists and their allies in Finland.

Not only has the Red Army smashed the "Mannerheim Line" and thereby covered itself with glory as the first army to force its way under most difficult conditions through a deep, powerful zone of perfectly modern military fortifications, not only has the Red Army destroyed Finnish places of arms which had been made ready for attack on Leningrad, but it also put an end to certain anti-Soviet plans which some third countries had been hatching during the past few years.

How far had gone enmity towards our country on the part of the Finnish ruling and military circles who had prepared the places of arms against the Soviet Union, is also seen from the numerous cases of exceptionally barbarous atrocities perpetrated by the Finnish Whites on wounded Red Army men who had fallen into their hands. For example when in one of the areas north of Lake Ladoga, Finnish whites surrounded our hospital dugouts where 120 severely wounded men were lying, they killed them all to a man. Some were burnt, others were found with shattered skulls, while the rest had been bayoneted or shot.

In addition to mortal wounds a large number of men who died there and in other places were found to have been shot in the head or finished off with rifle butts while some of the men who had been shot were found to have knife stabs in the face.

Some of the corpses had been beheaded and the heads could not be found. As to our medical nurses who fell into the hands of the Finnish Whites, they were subjected to special atrocities and incredible brutalities.

In some cases corpses were found tied to trees head down. All these barbarities and countless atrocities were the fruit of the policy of the Finnish White Guards endeavoring to fan hatred towards our country among their people. Such is true in the face of these Finnish champions of western civilization.

It is not difficult to see that the war in Finland was not merely an encounter with the Finnish troops. No, the matter was more complicated than that. It was not merely Finnish troops that our troops encountered but the combined forces of the imperialists of a number of countries, including British, French and others who assisted the Finnish b-

ourgeoisie with every form of weapon, especially artillery and aircraft as well as with their men in the guise of "volunteers," with gold and every kind of supplies and forces of imperialists and their allies in Finland.

To this should be added that amidst this furious howling of the enemies of the Soviet Union

always the loudest of all were the squealing voices of all those prostituted "socialists" of the Second International, all those Atletas and Blums, Citrines and Jouhaux, Trammells and Hoeglands—all those lackeys of capital who have sold themselves body and soul to the war-mongers.

Full text will appear in tomorrow's Sunday Worker.

3. Approval of the 1946 budget and report on the execution of the 1938 budget.

4. Approval of the decisions of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet adopted between the fifth and sixth sessions of the Supreme Soviet and which were subject to the approval of the Supreme Soviet.

Reports on the first two agenda points will be heard at a joint session of both chambers to be held today at 7 P.M.

The meeting of the Soviet of Nationalities was opened at 4 P.M. by Nikolai M. Shvernik, chairman. Premier Molotov, Mikhail I. Kalinin, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Mikoyan, and other high government officials were in the government box.

As in the Soviet of the Union, the credentials of the newly elected deputies from the western regions of the Ukraine and Byelo-Russia were examined and approved.

The session approved an agenda identical with that of the Soviet of the Union.

USSR Stands For Neutrality, Molotov Says

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Bolshevik Party and 67.4 percent non-party people.

Eleven women took their seats as members of the Soviet of the Union. Since the examination of the mandates showed the correctness of the election, the Mandates Commission moved the approval of the mandates, which was unanimously adopted.

The first session of the Soviet of the Union closed with the acceptance of the following agenda for the session:

1. Report on the foreign policy of the government.
2. Reorganization of the Karelian Autonomous Republic into the Karelo-Finnish Union Republic.

How far had gone enmity towards our country on the part of the Finnish ruling and military circles who had prepared the places of arms against the Soviet Union, is also seen from the numerous cases of exceptionally barbarous atrocities perpetrated by the Finnish Whites on wounded Red Army men who had fallen into their hands. For example when in one of the areas north of Lake Ladoga, Finnish whites surrounded our hospital dugouts where 120 severely wounded men were lying, they killed them all to a man. Some were burnt, others were found with shattered skulls, while the rest had been bayoneted or shot.

In addition to mortal wounds a large number of men who died there and in other places were found to have been shot in the head or finished off with rifle butts while some of the men who had been shot were found to have knife stabs in the face.

Some of the corpses had been beheaded and the heads could not be found. As to our medical nurses who fell into the hands of the Finnish Whites, they were subjected to special atrocities and incredible brutalities.

In some cases corpses were found tied to trees head down. All these barbarities and countless atrocities were the fruit of the policy of the Finnish White Guards endeavoring to fan hatred towards our country among their people. Such is true in the face of these Finnish champions of western civilization.

It is not difficult to see that the war in Finland was not merely an encounter with the Finnish troops. No, the matter was more complicated than that. It was not merely Finnish troops that our troops encountered but the combined forces of the imperialists of a number of countries, including British, French and others who assisted the Finnish b-

ourgeoisie with every form of weapon, especially artillery and aircraft as well as with their men in the guise of "volunteers," with gold and every kind of supplies and forces of imperialists and their allies in Finland.

For the convenience of those who do not find time to visit the Workers Bookshop we are listing a few of the best titles.

China...Mao Tse-tung...Chiang Kai-shek...Mao Tse-tung...Chiang Kai-shek...Mao Tse-tung...Postage FREE. Write for complete Book Sale listing.

BOOK CLEARANCE SALE

19c

Storm Over the Ruhr...Marchwitz...Barricades in Berlin...Neurath...Barber's New Millions...M. H. Vorze...Fascism, Make or Break...Braun

29c

Forced Labor in the U.S....Wilson Dimitrov (Biography)...Blagojevich...Ethiopia and Italy...A. Burns

Nat. Policy of S. U....Byakov

39c

Cement (Novel)...Gladkov...Molly Maguire...A. Dusha

Americanization of Labor...Dunn

Brusaki (Novel)...Panayev

Fascism (Speeches-Articles)...Women Workers and Trade Unions...Wolfe

49 - 19 - 29 - 39

49 - 69c

No Phone Orders — No C.O.D.'s

Workers Bookshop

50 East 13th St., New York City

A N D

WORKERS - PROGRESSIVE

BOOKSHOPS

Mail Orders from

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS

P.O. Box 148, Station D, New York City

Out Today!

The Myth of a Finnish Munich by Alter Brody

FIFTEEN CENTS

April 2, 1946

NEW MASSES

Twenty-one Ministers and a Cat

A Cable from Switzerland

Flank Attack on the NLRB

by James Morison

New York's ALP Primary Fight

by Frank Goseit

Rep. Dunn Calls for Probe of Violations Of Civil Rights by Dies

Baltimore Communist Leader Also Refuses to Provide Dies with Names for an Industrial Blacklist

(Continued from Page 1)

of the headquarters of the Party in Baltimore late yesterday.

It is expected that Blumberg and George Powers, secretary of the Communist Party in Western Pennsylvania, will also be cited for contempt by the committee.

A motion to cite Powers for contempt was passed by the committee yesterday, and it is considered likely that it will take similar action against Blumberg.

Recent activities of the committee have made it plain that it is engaged in a renewed drive against the Communist Party, and that it expects to conduct raids on offices of the Party in other parts of the country.

Both Blumberg and Powers as well as their attorney, Sol H. Cohn, of New York, emphasized that the Party would resist the unconstitutional efforts of the committee to seize records unlawfully and build up a blacklist.

As a result of the committee's decision to cite Communist leaders who refuse to provide the names of members for contempt, a test of the committee's usurpation of powers is expected in court.

HATHAWAY TO APPEAR

Cohn declared that he was prepared to appeal "the case right up to the Supreme Court if necessary."

Reps. Dunn and Vito Marcantonio of New York were the only ones heard to object when the Dies Committee resolution to cite Dolson for contempt came up on the House floor for a vote.

Only a few Congressmen were present at this time.

It was expected that further Congressional opposition to the new drive of the Dies Committee would develop as the far-reaching issues involved become clear.

Later this afternoon the committee received a telegram from Edward Kunz, attorney for C. A. Hathaway editor of the Daily Worker, stating that the Communist editor was now engaged in New York libel suit and would not be able to answer a subpoena at present, but would be ready to testify at the end of his trial.

Rep. Martin Dies announced that the committee would take this request for postponement under advisement.

First witness called to the witness stand today was Mrs. Albert Blumberg, wife of the Communist secretary in Baltimore.

Mrs. Blumberg told the committee that she was at Communists' party headquarters when committee agents staged their raid yesterday.

She declared that she informed the committee representatives that she protested their unlawful seizure of papers in the Party office,



Dr. Roy Goranson is shown in Washington, D. C., with the machine he invented, with which he creates 3,000,000 pounds pressure per square inch, the greatest ever produced.

took post graduate work at the University of Paris and the University of Vienna from which he received his doctorate.

Rep. Jerry Voorhis stated the Blumberg was "obviously a highly trained man with an exceptional education" and asked him to explain "two sharp shifts in the Communist Party line since 1933."

The Communist leader at once began a clear-cut and full explanation of the development of Communist Party policy in recent years.

But after a few minutes, Voorhis, at the suggestion of Dies, thought better of it and decided to suspend the theoretical discussion.

One striking example of the truth of the assertion by Communist leaders that persons whose names were mentioned at Dies Committee hearings are blacklisted was furnished this afternoon.

Accompanied by Rep. Dunn, Richard H. Lawry, former Bureau of West Homestead and now President of the International Workers Order in Western Pennsylvania, told the Committee how he had been "suspended" from his job as a census supervisor in Pittsburgh.

"I decline to answer any questions relating to the alleged records of the Communist Party on the ground that I am advised that I believe that this action was unlawful and unconstitutional."

Other questions involving all Party members in his district Blumberg refused to answer on the ground that the committee was attempting to "build up a blacklist."

Blumberg's clash with the committee came to a climax when Dies asked:

"Would you support the United States if it joined in a war on the side of the Allies against the Soviet Union?"

OBJECTION BANNED

Cohn promptly started to object, but Dies banged with his gavel and did not permit him to proceed.

"I can't state my objection with the gavel pounding," said Cohn.

Dolson denied categorically that Lawry was a member of the Communist Party.

Nevertheless, Pittsburgh papers distorted the testimony and tried to create a link between the Communist Party and Lawry, and his superiors suspended him.

Lawry told the committee that he is the father of seven children who depend on him for a livelihood.

He denied that he is or ever has been a member of the Communist Party.

He declared that he has been fighting for the immediate interests of the working people all my life," and that he had been addressing meetings for 30 years including those of trade unions, the former unemployed councils, the Workers Alliance and on one occasion an open meeting at the Communist Party.

He declared that he has been fighting for the immediate interests of the working people all my life," and that he had been addressing meetings for 30 years including those of trade unions, the former unemployed councils, the Workers Alliance and on one occasion an open meeting at the Communist Party.

"Firstly, stimulation of foreign policy under leadership of President Roosevelt, who sharply and unequivocally condemns the totalitarian states;

"Secondly, United States war preparations on sea, land and air will be realized at an increased tempo and will cost the colossal sum of \$1,250,000,000;

"Thirdly, in the firm opinion of the President, England and France must end every policy of compromise with the totalitarian states. They should not enter into any discussions with them whose purpose was territorial changes;

"Fourthly, a moral assurance that the United States would defend its policy of isolation and is ready in case of war to participate actively on the side of England and France. The United States is ready to place its entire financial and war material resources at their disposal."

KENNEDY QUOTED

The report on Wszelaki's purported conversation with Ambassador Kennedy was dated June 19, 1939, and said:

"Ambassador Kennedy, who had been advised by Ambassador (Anthony J. Drexel) Biddle of my presence in London, requested me to visit him."

"The Ambassador asked me how Germany's economic situation was judged in Poland, emphasizing that it was his opinion that Germany in the long run could ruin the world with armaments costs and that she actually had no alternative but war...

"He minimized optimists who believed that Germany could be easily conquered or who reckoned with a quick overthrow within Germany."

Wszelaki was further quoted as saying that Kennedy inquired about conditions in Poland and Polish needs.

"The Ambassador said," the purported document continued, "that we were the only people in Europe upon whose armaments and military worth one could count with absolute certainty. He asked what we wanted from the English in the way of material and financial matters. He asked me how much cash we wanted from the English..."

"The Ambassador agreed that the chief question was one of cash and

Germany Says FDR Promise to Join War Spurred Allies On

Bullitt and Kennedy Quoted in White Book of Polish Documents as Pledging All Aid to Allies; Hull Declares Papers Are 'False'

(Continued from Page 1)

Icy as relayed by Bullitt in what Potocki inferred was a restoration of the American President's views.

WARSAW FILES

In another communication dated Nov. 11, 1938, Bullitt was quoted as telling Potocki that the United States "unquestionably" would participate in a war against Germany "but only after England and France started it."

Another portion of the White Book related to alleged conversations between Jan Wszelaki, Polish commercial attaché at London, and U. S. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy.

The White Book was described as based on official files found in Warsaw and brought to Berlin for study. It contained 18 documents, including facsimiles of purportedly original Polish documents and German translations.

"Upon my question as to how he pictured the war, Bullitt declared that above all the United States, France and England must arm tremendously in order to show German power the first," the document quoted Potocki.

Further reference to Bullitt was contained in a White Book report that Jules Lukasiewicz, Polish Ambassador to Paris, had advised Warsaw on March 29, 1938, that "Bullitt asked me if we would accept a common alliance if such were proposed by England and France."

"I said I could not answer this," the alleged Lukasiewicz report continued, "but declared that the decisive factor was not what proposals were made but what actual measures England should adopt. Bullitt said he agreed wholly with this stand-point.

"The following day, the 25th, Bullitt advised me he had adopted my views and under his existing right he had instructed the United States Ambassador to London, Kennedy, to visit Prime Minister Chamberlain at his home that day and repeat all this to him with categorical emphasis on the responsibility of the British government.

"From the conversation that Bullitt had received from President Roosevelt an exact definition of the United States' standpoint in the existing European crisis. He was to present this viewpoint to the Quai d'Orsay (French Foreign Office) and use it in his talks with European statesmen.

PAPER IS 'FALSE,' HULL DECLARES

WASHINGTON, March 29 (UPI).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull tonight branded as "false" a German White Paper purporting to show that William C. Bullitt, U. S. Ambassador to France, has given Polish officials assurances of United States moral support in event of a war.

Hull said that no State Department official gives the "slightest credence" to the German allegations and that the "statements alleged have not represented in any way at any time the thought or policy of the American Government."

Hull's official disclaimer followed a conversation with Count Jerzy Potocki, "Polish ambassador here," who, according to the White House, had received the assurances from Bullitt.

His formal statement follows:

"The press this evening carries the report of the issuance by the German Foreign Office of a White Book containing documents alleged to have been found in the archives of the Polish Foreign Office in Warsaw and purporting to contain accounts of conversations held by Polish officials with diplomatic representatives of the United States.

"I may say most emphatically that neither I nor any of my associates in the Department of State have ever heard of any such conversations as those alleged, nor do we give them the slightest credence."

"The Ambassador asked me how Germany's economic situation was judged in Poland, emphasizing that it was his opinion that Germany in the long run could ruin the world with armaments costs and that she actually had no alternative but war...

"He minimized optimists who believed that Germany could be easily conquered or who reckoned with a quick overthrow within Germany."

Wszelaki was further quoted as saying that Kennedy inquired about conditions in Poland and Polish needs.

"The Ambassador said," the purported document continued, "that we were the only people in Europe upon whose armaments and military worth one could count with absolute certainty. He asked what we wanted from the English in the way of material and financial matters. He asked me how much cash we wanted from the English..."

"The Ambassador agreed that the chief question was one of cash and

KNYED QUOTED

The report on Wszelaki's purported conversation with Ambassador Kennedy was dated June 19, 1939, and said:

"Ambassador Kennedy, who had been advised by Ambassador (Anthony J. Drexel) Biddle of my presence in London, requested me to visit him."

"The Ambassador asked me how

Germany's economic situation was

judged in Poland, emphasizing that

it was his opinion that Germany in

the long run could ruin the world

with armaments costs and that she

actually had no alternative but war...

"He minimized optimists who

believed that Germany could be easily

conquered or who reckoned with a

quick overthrow within Germany."

Wszelaki was further quoted as

saying that Kennedy inquired about

conditions in Poland and Polish

needs.

"The Ambassador said," the purported document continued, "that we were the only people in Europe upon whose armaments and military worth one could count with absolute certainty. He asked what we wanted from the English in the way of material and financial matters. He asked me how much cash we wanted from the English..."

"The Ambassador agreed that the chief question was one of cash and

paper is 'false,' Hull declares

WILLIAM C. BULLITT, U.S. Ambassador to France, is shown in this photo.

JOHN E. KENNEDY, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, is shown in this photo.

WILLIAM C. HULL, U.S. Secretary of State, is shown in this photo.

WILLIAM C. BULLITT, U.S. Ambassador to France, is shown in this photo.

JOHN E. KENNEDY, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, is shown in this photo.

WILLIAM C. HULL, U.S. Secretary of State, is shown in this photo.

JOHN E. KENNEDY, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, is shown in this photo.

WILLIAM C. HULL, U.S. Secretary of State, is shown in this photo.

JOHN E. KENNEDY, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, is shown in this photo.

WILLIAM C. HULL, U.S. Secretary of State, is shown in this photo.

JOHN E. KENNEDY, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, is shown in this photo.

WILLIAM C. HULL, U.S. Secretary of State, is shown in this photo.

JOHN E. KENNEDY, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, is shown in this photo.

WILLIAM C. HULL, U.S. Secretary of State, is shown in this photo.

JOHN E. KENNEDY, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, is shown in this photo.

WILLIAM C. HULL, U.S. Secretary of State, is shown in this photo.

JOHN E. KENNEDY, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, is shown in this photo.

WILLIAM C. HULL, U.S. Secretary of State, is shown in this photo.

JOHN E. KENNEDY, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, is shown in this photo.

WILLIAM C. HULL, U.S. Secretary of State, is shown in this photo.

JOHN E. KENNEDY, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, is shown in this photo.

WILLIAM C. HULL, U.S. Secretary of State, is shown in this photo.

JOHN E. KENNEDY, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, is shown in this photo.

WILLIAM C. HULL, U.S. Secretary of State, is shown in this photo.

JOHN E. KENNEDY, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, is shown in this photo.

WILLIAM C. HULL, U.S. Secretary of State, is shown in this photo.

JOHN E. KENNEDY, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, is shown in this photo.

WILLIAM C. HULL, U.S. Secretary of State, is shown in this photo.

JOHN E. KENNEDY, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, is shown in this photo.

WILLIAM C. HULL, U.S. Secretary of State, is shown in this photo.

JOHN E. KENNEDY, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, is shown in this photo.

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

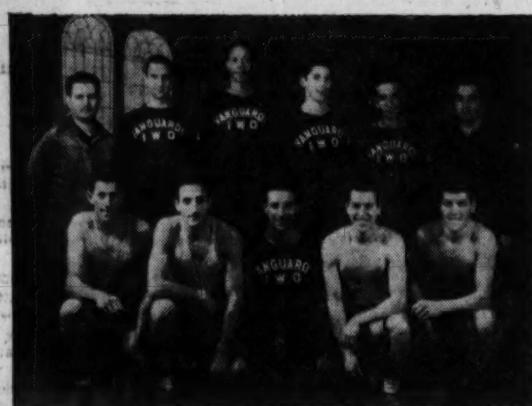
ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

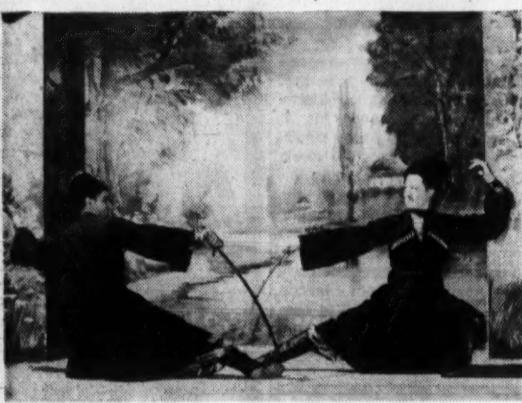
ADVERTISEMENT

ADVERTISEMENT

I. W. O. CELEBRATES TENTH ANNIVERSARY



YOUTH DIVISION CHAMPS—The Vanguards Five of Los Angeles who defeated the Rankin, Pa. Spartans in the finals at Detroit recently. Seventy-five teams participated in the National Basketball Tournament of the I.W.O.



THE RUSSIAN SECTION numbers many such groups as shown above. The sword dance is a popular number on the colorful programs arranged by the Russian Section.



SLOVAK CHILDREN in a colorful parade. The Slovak Section is among the largest national groups in the I.W.O.



THE HUNGARIAN SECTION runs a picnic in the traditional style of the Magyars. Fiddlers two, a Bass and a good natured discussion between notes.



THE SPANISH SECTION conducts a beauty contest and picks a winner. Members of Lodge 4792 honor the beauty queen.



THE CROATIAN SECTION like many other sections of the I.W.O. organizes musical groups in its lodges.

**5th Convention carries on Democratic traditions.
Pageant to portray Americanization of Language Groups**

I.W.O. ACHIEVES ENVIABLE RECORD

On March 30, the International Workers Order was ten years old. This is worthy of a celebration on the part of the labor and progressive movement, because from its very start the I.W.O. set out to organize and strengthen the labor and progressive movement. Its aim was to build a stronghold of that movement into the realm of fraternalism. The I.W.O. has kept its promise. This is testified to by its growth. Only an organization that serves the people and that follows a forward-looking policy could win the love of the masses to a degree that the I.W.O. has won it. In the ten short years it has grown to a membership of 163,000 which includes men, women and children.

MUTUAL AID

That the Order faithfully kept its original promises is testified to by its accomplishments during these ten years. Internally it has developed a workers fraternal and social life. In the course of this life, its members are made conscious of the social problems and social duties of the people. They are mobilized to carry out these duties. That is why they have become a vital factor in the movement for social security. That is why the lodges and members of the Order were usually there in force when the roll was called for action in behalf of the economically insecure, in behalf of democracy and in behalf of peace.

The International Workers Order is a fraternal benefit society. The first yardstick of its success must be its mutual aid services to its members. In the ten short years it has paid out in constitutional benefits close to four million dollars. But these constitutional benefits do not constitute all its mutual aid services. Nationally and locally this service is extended beyond constitutional provisions. Victims of tuberculosis within its ranks are aided by the lodges and the Na-

tional organization in a fraternal effort to overcome their illness and regain happiness and health. A great number of its 1,800 lodges are maintaining voluntary mutual aid funds. These funds are used to maintain the membership of active members when misfortune makes it impossible for them to do so. These funds are used in scores of forms of fraternal services which demonstrates to the members that they belong to a loving family, the members of which are concerned with each other's welfare.

IMPRESSIVE RECORD

These accomplishments of the Order are the more impressive because of the short period of its existence. In fact, the International Workers Order started its work from scratch. There was no example in the fraternal movement for it to follow. It had little experience to be guided by. It had to develop its concept and practices of progressive fraternalism out of its good intentions. It did that. Some of these progressive fraternal services are only in their beginnings. They require time for developing financially. But the

Order is on the march toward becoming the most effective fraternal organization.

The I.W.O. appeals primarily to the masses of workers and to those whose existence is quite insecure. The others do not need any fraternal benefit services. If they join organizations they do so not because of the need for betterment. But the masses do join because of the need for betterment. That is why realize that mutual benefits are not enough; that they must also defend their economic interests in common with labor and other progressive organizations; that together they must strive for greater economic security.

Unfortunately most fraternal organizations do not live up to these obligations. But those who stand up for the social security of the many arouse antagonisms within the ranks of the few. To avoid such conflicts these fraternal organizations simply disregard the interests of the economically insecure and confine their fraternalism to phrases and formulas. The dissatisfaction of fraternalists with such practices has led to the formation of the I.W.O.

During its ten years of existence the I.W.O. has maintained its policy of service to the economically insecure. This has earned it the antagonism and enmity of the forces behind Mr. Dies. But it has also earned it the love and devotion of its vast membership. Together with the broad masses of workers these members are gradually learning that they could solve the problems of insecurity if they were only united. They recognize in the attacks made against their organization merely some new forms and efforts to keep them divided. They have witnessed these efforts and the whispering of their enemies: "Don't trust this one, he isn't a Christian; don't trust that one, he isn't an American; don't trust the third one, because he comes from Argogiano; don't trust this—don't trust that; don't get together—hate each other!" Now they have added to all insidious propaganda a new one: "Don't trust this one, he is influenced by Moscow." The members of the Order have learned that during the war, when fighting on the same side in a battle, it is only the enemy who is interested in making you distrust and hate your fellow-soldier.

The members of the Order have learned in the course of ten years, that fraternal practices are a very good school for the unity of people of different nationalities and different beliefs. They learned that the broader this unity, the more effective was their aid. They learned that the effectiveness of the aid does not depend on uniform beliefs—that it depends upon uniform action. The clearer this becomes in the minds of the members of the International Workers Order, the harder they will work for it. That is why today the Order does not only celebrate ten years of past history, but also looks forward with justified expectations to its coming years.

I.W.O. Is Financially Sound

The International Workers Order invests its money in municipal, state and federal bonds.

These bonds fluctuate least in value and are therefore a safer investment than real estate or industrial bonds which in time of economic stress depreciate enormously.

The I.W.O. has 163,000 members.

It has \$91,000,000 insurance in force.

It has \$1,500,000 in assets.

During its ten years of existence the I.W.O. has paid out over \$3,300,000 in sick and death benefits.

During the past year, the membership increased from 145,000 to 163,000.

INVITATION TO YOUTH

"Go fraternal go fraternal the I.W.O. way," is the invitation that the I.W.O. extends to the young people of America.

Young people are natural seekers of fraternalism. Buffeted by the winds of insecurity, menaced by war, always in pursuit of the happiness that is rightfully theirs, they want the kind of fraternalism that is much more than mere ritual. They want the kind of brotherhood which recognizes that their problems are not "twaddle." The Youth Division of the I.W.O. provides that style of brotherhood—one based on unity education recreation, action!

The young people of the I.W.O. are organized in Youth Divisions of our lodges. Under their own leadership, with the brotherly guidance and aid of the adults, they have in the first ten years of the Order established a record of activity equalled by few youth organizations. It has been on the ground floor of all efforts to unite America's youth around a progressive program for peace and security. It has developed a rounded out cultural program reflecting the life and customs of America and the many peoples who make up Amer-

ica. It has emerged as one of the leading athletic organizations in a few short years. It is today a vital part of the main currents of amateur sports life, having been accepted as a National Allied Member of the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU). It has the distinction of being the only organization in the country conducting national softball and basketball tournaments. And still more significant, the sports program is run minus the stench of discrimination against Negroes—on the basis of full and unqualified equality.

At the Fifth National Convention of the Order there will be unfolded

a plan for future action. A plan that will make the Youth Division a fraternity not only for the 20,000 young people in the Order today but also for the countless youth in their respective communities seeking the club or organization which will best serve their needs and aspirations.

This country needs a fraternity which will hitch America's youth, Negro and white to the rising star of labor. The Youth Division of the International Workers Order is out to do that job. All progressive young people should help achieve that aim. It is easy to start: join the Youth Division now!

JUNIORS LEAD FESTIVITIES

The swinging rhythm of over eighty Junior Bands and Drum Corps has already introduced the I.W.O. Junior Section to millions of American people. Labor parades and demonstrations in over forty American cities and towns have kept their step and their spirit behind these youngsters in bright uniforms during the past few years. The Junior Section of the Order, in eight years of its existence has already sent thousands of American youngsters into Youth organizations and trade unions with a better understanding of the problems of the world around them. Today there are over 27,000 children, in every industrial area from New York to Los Angeles, who wear the bright green Oak and Acorn emblem on their sweaters and jackets. Not only do they learn the elementary principles of a working democracy through lectures or discussions but their time is spent having a good time as an organized group. Their hikes, trips, campfires, dances, sports activities and musical groups are collective groups, run on

a completely democratic basis under the direction of adult and Youth members of the I.W.O. The boys and girls in the Junior Section, needless to say, identify themselves with labor. Within the Junior Section, race and color barriers disappear. When they play together and learn that their abilities do not depend upon their religion or their color, the falsehoods of prejudice evaporate.

On June 8, at the Court of Peace in the heart of New York's World Fair, sixteen state champion Junior Corps will step out before the assembled delegates and guests of the Tenth Anniversary Convention of the I.W.O., to compete for the National Championship. Negro and white, Jew and Gentile, Slovak, Croatian, Russian, Irish, Polish, German, Italian, etc.—all will be marching together, side by side along with the rest of the 27,000 children in the Junior Section. In hundreds of mine camps, mill towns and big cities of America, they'll be testing the truths of the progressive world of tomorrow. Is your child one of them?

CONVENTION ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES

The opening of the I.W.O. Convention will take place at the World's Fair on Saturday, June 8.

The visiting delegates and their friends will witness a pageant depicting the life and history of the I.W.O. Hundreds of actors from I.W.O. lodges and language sections will participate in this production. This colorful event gives great promise of being one of the most unique panoramas that this reporter has as yet witnessed.

The afternoon program will be heightened by short talks by Brother Max Bedacht, general secretary of the Order, Brother William Wienet and others. The rest of the afternoon will be devoted to visiting World's Fair attractions.

The next day, Sunday, at the Court of Peace the Second National Bugle and Drum Corps competition will take place. This gives prom-

tise of outshining the pageant. The looker. Add to this the stirring music, and the motion of marching feet and you have a spectacle that

will move you to new heights of enthusiasm.

The rest of the week will be devoted to a whirl of social and cultural activities.

Every language section is preparing to greet its delegates with banquets and receptions.

On Wednesday, June 12, the entire convention will be the guests of the Harlem lodges in one of the leading ball rooms in New York.

The Youth divisions and the Junior sections are also planning various forms of entertainment that will make the delegates visit to New York a memorable one.

The business sessions of the Convention have been planned so as to give the visiting delegates and their friends the most possible time for visiting the interesting sights of New York and also to do their World's Fair touring at a leisurely pace.

Chartered by the Insurance Department of New York State

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER
80 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.



UKRAINIAN JUNIORS in their native costumes performing at one of the affairs of their lodge.



THE ITALIAN MASS CHORUS test their voices in rehearsal before making their public appearance in concert.



SERBIAN WOMEN'S DRILL TEAM.



JEWISH SECTION JUNIORS in their lab, experiment with photography.



ROUMANIAN DANCE GROUP in native costumes.



POLISH JUNIORS perform at I.W.O. Festival

Cutters Local to Elect Delegates In Poll Here Today

Rank and File Candidates Answer Lies Spread by Opponents; Charge Members Not 'Sold' on Nagler

The Rank and File Committee of Cutters Local 10 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union yesterday addressed a final appeal to the local's members to disregard the red-baiting slander leaflets issued by the administration, and support three R. and F. candidates for convention delegates in elections today.

The three candidates are Arnold Ames, Charles Nemiroff, and Ray Pinkson.

Three other candidates, on different slates, which the Rank and File endorsed, are Benjamin Goldstein, Sid Teitelbaum and Jack Barish.

Polling places will be open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. today at Manhattan Center, 311 West 34th St., and Eighth Ave. Union books must be brought to the polls. Anyone less than 26 weeks behind in dues is entitled to vote.

EXPOSE LIE

The Rank and File declared that "the most brazen lie of all" in the leaflets of the administration of Ida Nagler, is the claim that "with the exception of the Rank and File all elements are now united behind the Nagler administration." As against this the R. & F. published the election results of last year which showed 2,200 votes for the Nagler slate; 1,600 for the R. & F. and 1,150 for candidates of the group headed by S. Perlmuter, and scattered votes for some independents.

"The claim that only the R. & F. is opposing the present administration is a stupid lie," says the statement of the R. & F.

The only unfortunate thing is the fact that while the majority of the membership is opposed to the administration policies a number of their candidates, those groups have not yet found a way to unite their forces and defeat the present administration."

Following the tone set in election campaigning for administration slates in all ILGWU locals, Nagler's group is seeking support chiefly by diverting the real issues at the evening session from 7 to 10.

Speakers and the subject of their reports include:

Felice Clark, chairman of the Greater New York Committee of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, on Present Conditions of the Refugees and the Resolutions Adopted by the Mexican Conference; William C. Kelly, playwright and lecturer representing the Miami Chapter, on Conditions in Franco Spain and the Campaign for Amnesty; Dr. Edward K. Barsky, former director of American hospitals in Spain, on the Campaign for Spanish Refugees in America; Father Terrell, Council on Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches, and John Sherman, former organizational director of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, reporting jointly on the American Delegations to France and to Santo Domingo.

National Chapters sending delegations to the conference include Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Miami, Boston and Wilmington, Arden, Delaware.

The Greater New York Committee announced yesterday that both the Boston Chapter and the Greenwich Village Committee have wired repudiation of the Reissig group and pledges of support to the program and conference of the Greater New York Committee.

The Boston Chapter has asked that a national conference be held immediately.

Bribe-Taking Legislator Loses Appeal

Ex-Assemblyman Must Serve Sentence for Taxi Co. Deals

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday unanimously upheld the conviction of Edward S. Moran, Jr., former Democratic assemblyman from Brooklyn, on charges that he accepted \$30,000 in bribes from two New York taxicab companies.

Moran, 39, was sentenced last July 5 to two and a half to five years in prison for accepting bribes from the Parmele Transportation Co. and the Terminal Systems, Inc., in 1935-36.

At the time Moran, an assemblyman for 11 years up to 1938, was head of a joint legislative committee investigating the taxicab system. In pronouncing sentence General Sessions Judge James W. Wallace said it was the first time in 20 years that a New York State legislator had been convicted of accepting bribes.

National Chapters sending delegations to the conference include Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Miami, Boston and Wilmington, Arden, Delaware.

The Greater New York Committee announced yesterday that both the Boston Chapter and the Greenwich Village Committee have wired repudiation of the Reissig group and pledges of support to the program and conference of the Greater New York Committee.

The Boston Chapter has asked that a national conference be held immediately.

Rose ALP Group Hit for False Racial Issue

Connolly Denounces Tactic in Primary Campaign; Freda Kirchwey Adds Repudiation; Charges Made Against WEVD for Partisanship

Eugene P. Connolly, Chairman of the New York County Committee of the American Labor Party announced yesterday that Freda Kirchwey, an editor of the Nation and listed as one of the supporters of Alex Rose's "liberal and labor committee," stated that she had no knowledge or, nor has she consented to, a communication which was sent out in Manhattan's 13th A. D. by the Alex Rose-David Dubinsky group in the American Labor Party.

Mrs. Kirchwey Mr. Connolly said, denounced the unauthorized use of her name which accompanied literature sent out to enrolled voters in the 13th A. D. in which the Rose-Dubinsky group sought to charge the Connolly group with raising a racial issue.

NEW LOW

The sending out of this literature by the Rose-Dubinsky forces in the 13th A. D. by which they inject a racial issue marks a new low in the desperate and contemptible tactic employed by that faction. It is well known that the American Labor Party in New York County, as elsewhere in the State, regards as abhorrent any

form of racial discrimination.

Meanwhile Morris Watson, Chairman of the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party, today announced the filing of charges with the Federal Communications Commission against Station WEVD in New York for the cancellation of its broadcasting license. The complaint is based upon violation of the Commission's rules for equal treatment to political groups in election campaign.

Watson stated that Station

WEVD

has been completely partisan to the Rose-Dubinsky faction.

American Labor Party and has permitted this group to use its casting facilities while refusing to accord the same treatment to the Progressive Committee group.

Watson

stated that

WEVD

is regarded as abhorrent any

form of racial discrimination.

Meanwhile Morris Watson, Chairman of the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party, today announced the filing of charges with the Federal Communications Commission against Station WEVD in New York for the cancellation of its broadcasting license. The complaint is based upon violation of the Commission's rules for equal treatment to political groups in election campaign.

Watson

stated that Station

WEVD

has been completely partisan to the Rose-Dubinsky faction.

American Labor Party and has permitted this group to use its casting facilities while refusing to accord the same treatment to the Progressive Committee group.

Watson

stated that

WEVD

is regarded as abhorrent any

form of racial discrimination.

Meanwhile Morris Watson, Chairman of the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party, today announced the filing of charges with the Federal Communications Commission against Station WEVD in New York for the cancellation of its broadcasting license. The complaint is based upon violation of the Commission's rules for equal treatment to political groups in election campaign.

Watson

stated that Station

WEVD

has been completely partisan to the Rose-Dubinsky faction.

American Labor Party and has permitted this group to use its casting facilities while refusing to accord the same treatment to the Progressive Committee group.

Watson

stated that

WEVD

is regarded as abhorrent any

form of racial discrimination.

Meanwhile Morris Watson, Chairman of the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party, today announced the filing of charges with the Federal Communications Commission against Station WEVD in New York for the cancellation of its broadcasting license. The complaint is based upon violation of the Commission's rules for equal treatment to political groups in election campaign.

Watson

stated that Station

WEVD

has been completely partisan to the Rose-Dubinsky faction.

American Labor Party and has permitted this group to use its casting facilities while refusing to accord the same treatment to the Progressive Committee group.

Watson

stated that

WEVD

is regarded as abhorrent any

form of racial discrimination.

Meanwhile Morris Watson, Chairman of the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party, today announced the filing of charges with the Federal Communications Commission against Station WEVD in New York for the cancellation of its broadcasting license. The complaint is based upon violation of the Commission's rules for equal treatment to political groups in election campaign.

Watson

stated that Station

WEVD

has been completely partisan to the Rose-Dubinsky faction.

American Labor Party and has permitted this group to use its casting facilities while refusing to accord the same treatment to the Progressive Committee group.

Watson

stated that

WEVD

is regarded as abhorrent any

form of racial discrimination.

Meanwhile Morris Watson, Chairman of the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party, today announced the filing of charges with the Federal Communications Commission against Station WEVD in New York for the cancellation of its broadcasting license. The complaint is based upon violation of the Commission's rules for equal treatment to political groups in election campaign.

Watson

stated that Station

WEVD

has been completely partisan to the Rose-Dubinsky faction.

American Labor Party and has permitted this group to use its casting facilities while refusing to accord the same treatment to the Progressive Committee group.

Watson

stated that

WEVD

is regarded as abhorrent any

form of racial discrimination.

Meanwhile Morris Watson, Chairman of the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party, today announced the filing of charges with the Federal Communications Commission against Station WEVD in New York for the cancellation of its broadcasting license. The complaint is based upon violation of the Commission's rules for equal treatment to political groups in election campaign.

Watson

stated that Station

WEVD

has been completely partisan to the Rose-Dubinsky faction.

American Labor Party and has permitted this group to use its casting facilities while refusing to accord the same treatment to the Progressive Committee group.

Watson

stated that

WEVD

is regarded as abhorrent any

form of racial discrimination.

Meanwhile Morris Watson, Chairman of the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party, today announced the filing of charges with the Federal Communications Commission against Station WEVD in New York for the cancellation of its broadcasting license. The complaint is based upon violation of the Commission's rules for equal treatment to political groups in election campaign.

Watson

stated that Station

WEVD

has been completely partisan to the Rose-Dubinsky faction.

American Labor Party and has permitted this group to use its casting facilities while refusing to accord the same treatment to the Progressive Committee group.

Watson

stated that

WEVD

is regarded as abhorrent any

form of racial discrimination.

Meanwhile Morris Watson, Chairman of the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party, today announced the filing of charges with the Federal Communications Commission against Station WEVD in New York for the cancellation of its broadcasting license. The complaint is based upon violation of the Commission's rules for equal treatment to political groups in election campaign.

Watson

stated that Station

WEVD

has been completely partisan to the Rose-Dubinsky faction.

American Labor Party and has permitted this group to use its casting facilities while refusing to accord the same treatment to the Progressive Committee group.

Watson

stated that

WEVD

is regarded as abhorrent any

form of racial discrimination.

Meanwhile Morris Watson, Chairman of the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party, today announced the filing of charges with the Federal Communications Commission against Station WEVD in New York for the cancellation of its broadcasting license. The complaint is based upon violation of the Commission's rules for equal treatment to political groups in election campaign.

Watson

stated that Station

WEVD

has been completely partisan to the Rose-Dubinsky faction.

American Labor Party and has permitted this group to use its casting facilities while refusing to accord the same treatment to the Progressive Committee group.

Watson

stated that

WEVD

is regarded as abhorrent any

form of racial discrimination.

Meanwhile Morris Watson, Chairman of the Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party, today announced the filing of charges with the Federal Communications Commission against Station WEVD in New York for the cancellation of its broadcasting license. The complaint is based upon violation of the Commission's rules for equal treatment to political groups in election campaign.

Watson

stated that Station

WEVD

has been completely partisan to the Rose-Dubinsky faction.

American Labor Party and has permitted this group to use its casting facilities while refusing to accord the same treatment to the Progressive Committee group.

Watson

stated that

WEVD

Daily Worker

Central Organ, Communist Party, U.S.A.
Affiliated with Communist International
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE DAILY
PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 East 13th Street
New York, N. Y.

President—A. Landsman
Vice-President—Reed J. Davis, Jr.
Secretary-Treasurer—Harry Kaufman
EDITOR—CLARENCE A. HATHAWAY
MANAGING EDITOR—WALTER WELLS
TELEPHONE: ALgonquin 4-7050

Cable Address: "Dworker," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau, Room 954, National Press Building, 14th
and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
United States (except Manhattan and the Bronx)—1 year,
\$6.00; 6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 75 cents.
Manhattan and the Bronx—1 year \$8.00; 6 months, \$4.00;
3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 75 cents.
Foreign and Canada—1 year, \$9.00; 6 months \$5.00.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1940

United Action Jolts Roosevelt's Hunger Budget

The American people can take heart from the House vote the other day on the NYA and CCC appropriations.

What took place was a major upset for the Roosevelt economy machine.

In his war and hunger budget, the President had proposed cutting the CCC by \$60,000,000. But the House restored \$50,000,000 of this cut. For the National Youth Administration the President had proposed a slash of \$15,000,000. But the House not only restored the entire cut in this case but also added an additional \$2,450,000.

The cuts on these two items were restored not because the House suddenly became big hearted, but because American youth had asserted itself in a manner which could not be ignored. The vote on the NYA and the CCC is a tribute to the unity of the American youth movement and to the fighting spirit of the American Youth Congress, especially as displayed at its recent gathering in Washington. The slanders and the red-baiting foes of the Youth Congress have been answered decisively by this proof of the Congress' effectiveness.

The New York Post attempts to hide the President's defeat by declaring that Congress is "beginning to respond" to Roosevelt. This is laughable. For what has happened, as anyone can see, is that Congress began to respond to the PEOPLE and AGAINST the President's war and hunger budget.

There are important lessons here for the youth, for labor, in fact, for all the American people. The lessons are these:

Continued vigorous united action can not only compel the Senate to sustain the restorations made by the House in NYA and CCC but can win passage of the American Youth Act.

Outspoken action by labor can compel the Senate to restore the sinister cut made by the House in the NLRB appropriation and to enact an adequate appropriation for the Wages and Hours Administration.

Militant action by the people can compel Congress to halt the firing of 800,000 WPA workers and defeat the Roosevelt hunger and war policy up and down the line.

The People's Spain—It Will Rise Again

Two days ago, March 28, was the first anniversary of the treachery of the Casado group in Madrid which opened the gates of that city to the fascist troops of General Franco. The Spanish Republic was defeated. The era of fascist terrorism and vengeance had begun.

Twelve months have passed. Franco Spain is still a Spain in which burns the undiminished vigor of the people's love for freedom. Franco has placed, according to the estimates of reliable journalists, more than 1,000,000 Spaniards in jail where they now await either torture, execution or starvation.

Franco's firing squads are murdering prisoners at the rate of 1,000 a month, according to the personal testimony of London journalists. Even the Vatican has admitted that at least 500,000 are in prison for their "crimes" of defending Spanish democracy against invasion and treachery. Among these are hundreds of Catholic priests.

Spain was handed over to Fascism by the notorious collaboration of Chamberlain, Blum, and Roosevelt in the cynical betrayals of "non-intervention." This "non-intervention," as the whole world now knows, was nothing but the hidden cooperation of London, Paris and Washington with Franco and the armies of Hitler and Mussolini.

While Spain bled for freedom, the Socialist International helped to strangle it by sabotaging all appeals of the Communists for joint working class assistance to its struggle. Alone of all nations, the Soviet Union clapped the hand of Republican Spain and aided it to the utmost limits. But Socialist-Trotzkyite treason, working on orders from London, knifed it in the back.

Today thousands are paying with their lives for the Socialist-Trotzkyite treachery, while French imperialism, continuing the policies of the miserable Blum, persecutes the helpless refugees at its borders.

Roosevelt refused to aid Spain by retaining against her the same embargo which he rushed to lift to aid the bankers of London and Paris. The White House could not wait to recognize Franco—it rushed to do it.

The struggle of Republican Spain was to halt the advance of aggression; it fought to halt the outbreak of European war. Had its struggles not been betrayed, it is highly possible that its victory would have balked the outbreak of the present imperialist war.

The Franco regime has not solved a single social problem of the Spanish people. He

has restored the estates of the landlords, he has restored the personal investments of the former King, Alfonso, and a whole retinue of feudal thievery which plunder the people mercilessly. Hunger, misery, and slavery are the lot of millions of Spanish peasants and workers today. This cannot last forever, despite all oppression.

In the words of D. Z. Manuilsky, of the Communist International:

"World reaction will not succeed in erasing from the consciousness of the Spanish people the memory of almost three years of struggle against foreign invaders. This people has . . . held arms in its hands. It has cultivated the lands of the landlords; it has organized production in the factories and mills. It has experienced freedom. Such a people will never be subjugated. Its sacrifices will be repaid."

Another 'Red Plot'

That Fizzled

New York newspapers—and particularly the World-Telegram—owe an outright apology to the Communist Party and its members.

Thursday evening the front pages burst forth with a lurid account of a "Red Sabotage Plot." J. Edgar Hoover's hounds had sniffed it out in New Jersey—with dynamite enough involved, the startled subway riders were told, to blow up several New York office buildings. The "sabotage," we were informed, was so horrifying and mysterious that it had to be whispered to the magistrate.

By late morning the papers unfolded what could have been told in the beginning: That the man involved, one Sauer, was an underworld character and that the Communists had nothing to do with the matter. The true story got no headlines.

We have here another exhibit of the frame-up proclivities of the F.B.I., under the headline-hunter Hoover. It is not so long since G-men were hurrying to the Colorado River, to "investigate" another "red plot" for the blowing up of Boulder Dam. That entire expedition of Hoover's snoops likewise ended in a terrific fud.

We suggest that the American people see to it that these proclivities of the F.B.I. are ended. The entire frame-up campaign against the Communists is designed to prepare the way for further Tom Mooney cases in the labor movement.

The 5-Cent Fare Is in Danger

Another step has been taken to murder the 5-cent fare in New York City.

And if the people of New York don't rear up and start kicking subway riders will soon be dropping 7-cents into the turnstile slots.

At Albany, the Republican Party machine has just approved the bill which gives the N. Y. Board of Estimate the power to scrap the 5-cent fare. The Bill has already been approved by the Assembly, and now goes to Gov. Lehman for approval or veto.

LaGuardia has agreed to bail out the Morgan-Rockefeller bankers who now hold the subway stocks and bonds. He is paying them the vast sum of \$326,000,000 for their leases and securities—a sum \$11,000,000 greater than allowed by legislative enactment. Where is this extra \$11,000,000 to come from? It can come either from sweating the subway workers more, deteriorating the service, wrecking the "El" lines which "do not pay" (that is, they don't pay enough to the Wall-Street security holders), or by raising the fare to 7 cents—or a combination of all of these.

The Couder-Moffat Bill just passed at Albany already looks forward to the imminent need for "adjusting" the 5-cent fare when this \$11,000,000 will have to be collected by the City for the Morgan-Rockefeller banks.

The unification which the New York population and Labor supported—for transfers, better service, better labor conditions, and a unified system—is not the unification which LaGuardia and the Couder-Moffat Bill are putting into effect. This latter "unification" seems to be unification at the expense of service, working conditions, and the 5-cent fare.

Do you want to increase your subway bill by 40 per cent?

It will cut into your food, clothing, and vital expenditures.

Voice your protest to Gov. Lehman at once. Urge that he veto the Couder-Moffat Bill which kills the 5-cent fare.

White Plains—

1776 and Today

The Declaration of Independence was read for the first time in New York State in White Plains on July 11, 1776. Now the city of White Plains is again the first in the state—but this time it is not in the name of liberty, but of hunger and personal degradation.

In demanding a pauper's oath from relief recipients each time they receive a relief check, the officials of White Plains are making a despicable and inhuman move. People do not have to be literally starving and stripped of every possession before they are entitled to a crust of bread. There is such a thing as the right to eat—even the right to a job.

Surely the people of White Plains who are proud of that city's place in American colonial history, will not permit this latest act of callous and cynical officials to go unchallenged.



by Gropper

Letters From Our Readers

Unity of All Workers, Farmers
Will Keep Us Out of War

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The first World War was fought to save the world for democracy, at least that is what the youth of America were told when the United States declared war on April 6, 1917. That slogan sent many a young idealist to his death.

America's youth came back from the war only to find 22,000 more millionaires and a few more billionaires.

The youth of the first World War are the fathers of the youth of today. They know what it means to return from the fight and face unemployment and hunger.

The youth today are in trade unions, student organizations and settlement and club organizations.

Experience has shown us that it is not the Democratic or Republican Parties which will keep America out of war. It is the labor movement which will do this by cementing the unity of worker and farmer, professional and middle class, all of whom have nothing to gain by slashes in the social budget and increases in the war budget.

L. S.

Washington and Oregon YCL Pledges
Support to Free Browder Drive

Seattle, Wash.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Young Communist League of Washington and Oregon sends revolutionary greetings and pledges continued support in the drive to free Comrade Browder.

We are not dead and buried, as the capitalist press would have its readers believe.

Our voices are raised in protest against the injustice done to Comrade Browder, and we shall continue to raise them until everyone in the U.S.A. realizes that the attack on Comrade Browder is an attack on their own civil liberties.

M. B.

Daughter Sacrifices Family Heirloom
To Aid Fight for Socialism Here

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed you will find \$23 toward the defense of civil rights to Communists and the Daily Worker.

This contribution is made in the name of my 83-year-old mother residing in Grodno, Western Byelorussia, recently liberated from Polish oppression by the Soviet Union. The above-mentioned amount as well as a few more dollars was realized after selling an old-fashioned gold chain of beautiful workmanship—for gold value only. It was a gift from my mother, a family heirloom. Needless to say, it was of great sentimental value to me, but . . .

I felt that my mother, the gentle soul, full of understanding and ever ready for sacrifice when necessary in order to bring good to others, would want me to part with the much valued gift, as long as it would serve a worthy cause. Then, one may also regard it as an act of reciprocity.

You see my mother and other members of the family, until Sept. 17th, 1939, lived under the Polish yoke, the constant dread of pogroms. It was the Red Army, the valiant sons of the Russian peasants and working class that liberated them from the persecution of the ruthless Polish capitalist class as well as German fascists. I feel certain that it would please my mother when she will learn that she was instrumental in aiding the sons, the leaders of the American working class who are being unjustly persecuted by the American economic royalists.

R. S.

Farm Unit Appeals for Mimeograph—
Nebraska.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am enclosing a letter from a farm unit in Nebraska, which has been carrying forward the work of the Communist Party for many years, helped build the farmers' organization, have been readers of the Daily Worker for years. These comrades depend entirely upon the Daily Worker and Party literature for guidance in their work. Only once or twice a year has a Party organizer been able to visit the unit.

They are appealing for a mimeograph and I am unable to help them. I am asking that some Party branch who with more funds adopt this farm unit in meeting their immediate needs.

The farmers of this part of Nebraska haven't had a paying crop in seven years.

Hoping that their appeal will be answered soon.

NEBRASKA SECRETARY COMMUNIST PARTY,

Nebraska.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We have received your letter and the pamphlets we have been snowed in for over a week—bad roads, etc., but expect to get out and around this week.

Those pamphlets we received by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn were some of the best we have had for some time. They were easy to read and understandable in every-day farm language. Many have told me it was their idea of reading for the common people who have had little schooling. They were sold to many with the understanding that if they didn't get their money's worth to please say so and get their pennies back. Some wanted more so that they could send them to their friends.

Sometimes we would like to post verses and articles in places of business where they can be read by many. This could be done if we had a mimeograph machine. We need one badly, but have no money for it. Take the editorials in the Daily Worker. They would be good in leaflet form and think how much good could come from it if it were put out free among the people.

At present we are renting the book, "Grapes of Wrath," for 25 cents per person and raising a few dollars that way.

Cromwell's 'Democracy' Only For Select Few

South Norwalk, Conn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

When capitalistic diplomacy becomes stupid and clumsy it clearly demonstrates its senility and bears proof to the fact that it is soon to become obsolete. Who can deny that capitalism is inadequate to cope with the world's present problems. Russia's steady victories show up capitalism's bankruptcy.

Our President's Minister to Canada, James H. R. Cromwell, let the cat out of the bag when he admitted the imminence of "bloody and seething world revolution which threatens to overwhelm all of us." He does not admit, however, that it so because the pusillanimous and corrupt capitalist system is now coming to a head. Communism may be likened to a head corpuscle which are the healing agents.

If a lop-sided capitalist system, which provides for a certain few to wallow in millions while millions of people are forced to live in poverty, disease and privation is Mr. Cromwell's definition of democracy then he sure must have a dictionary all his own.

The people today know what they need and what they want and that they must fight for themselves and not for the Cromwells, the Chamberlains, the Morgans or the duPonts. And when the people fight for themselves they will then be fighting for real democracy and not for corrupt capitalism.

M. B.



WORLD'S "HEAVIEST-ARMED PURSUIT-SHIP": Mechanics installing machine guns on a 350-horsepower Vanguard plane at the Vultee aircraft plant in Downey, Calif. The ship is equipped to carry either eight .30 caliber machine guns and two .50 caliber weapons, or two 20-millimeter cannons and four of the machine guns.

Where Americans Study U.S. History

By A. Hoffman

It's Thursday night and you've got a class in American History at the Workers School. If you've got a job those times, at the end of the day when you leave the factory or the shop, the office or the store, you're dead on your feet, sure. But tired as you are, you wouldn't miss that class.

You grab a bite in a union cafeteria and at five minutes to seven you're sitting in Room 207 with 25 other students. Franklin, the instructor, has come in. Everybody is talking, relaxing a little. The Student Council Delegate is busy selling tickets for the annual school dance. It's warm and comfortable in the classroom, although, to be sure, the classrooms of bourgeois institutions are much more modern along these lines. But it's the quality of learning that counts here, not the looks. With them, it's generally the opposite.

Workers' Faces, Men and Women

Seven o'clock sharp, the bell rings. The hallway grows quiet as other classes settle down. The instructor gives a preliminary cough; everybody stops talking and the class is in session. You look around. Workers' faces, men and women, alert and serious.

After making some announcements, Franklin opens the discussion on the Constitutional Convention called after the Revolution for Independence. He talks in soft twangy tones, with a Southern accent; he's Virginia born, and he sure knows his American History.

Franklin tells how Patrick Henry refused to go to the Convention because he smelled a rat. Something among other things, the bourgeois school books, leave out. In fact, learning American History here at the Workers School, from a Marxist viewpoint, with the class struggle as a basic you feel as if all it had ever been before was just a calendar or a Sears Roebuck catalogue.

Well, so Patrick Henry smelled a rat. The Convention was called under false pretenses, the people were not represented at all. The propertied interests of the North and South were the only representatives at the Convention.

"What do think of Patrick's attitude?" Franklin asks the class.

If Patrick Henry Were a Communist

A dark-haired girl answers laughingly. "If Patrick Henry were a member of the Communist Party, he wouldn't do that. He'd go right up there and expose them to the people. I'd say it was just a case of ultra-leftism on his part." The class laughs in approval. Sure here the people had fought and won a great victory against their Tory oppressors and while the propertied interests are now conniving to draft a Constitution without the knowledge of the people, a man like Patrick Henry, who was in the way, so to speak, refused to attend the Convention for fear of contaminating himself. The discussion continues. The conflict of the Southern slave-owners and the Northern manufacturers is explained by the instructor, as he reveals the actual manner in which the Constitution was drafted, fought over, point by point, with the revolutionary temper of the

people present in spirit, if not in person.

The check and balance system of government is analyzed for its flaws, is shown to be faulty as a system of real democracy. It is contrasted with the Soviet Constitution. The instructor tells how Benjamin Franklin was the only delegate opposed to property ownership as a basis for voting qualifications.

But it was Thomas Jefferson, the early Jefferson, a great people's fighter, and later the staunch friend of the French Revolution, who knew what to do about the Constitution for the common people.

And as the session draws to a close, the instructor is telling of Jefferson's role in the struggle around the Constitution.

Forgot About Bill of Rights

It seems that the delegates had forgotten all about the Bill of Rights. Yeh, it's very natural for property interests to forget and how, today for instance. Well, Jefferson was against ratification without the Bill of Rights. He agitated for their inclusion, and though even then he thought the Constitution was not as democratic as it could be, he urged its immediate ratification when the Bill of Rights was included, for being a real revolutionist he was afraid if time passed, the revolutionary temper of the people would die down and the property owners would then take advantage of the lull and put through an even less democratic document.

And then to show the people that they must fight for even greater democracy, he urged that after the Constitution was ratified by the necessary count of states, the other states refuse to ratify it, to make the record of history show its inadequacies. And that's what happened—but now the bell has rung and the class is over for this week.

You walk out into the hallway chatting with your fellow students. Other students are coming out from other classes in different subjects. More are coming in for the second session of the evening.

Faces are tired, yes, but smiling with a satisfied look of knowledge solidly learned, Marxist knowledge alive and real as life itself, so that you can't ever forget it. You are a worker and this is your school, your class in American History, and other classes in Political Economy, Marxism-Leninism, History of the C.P. S. U., course you will take in the new Spring Term starting April 8th and other terms to come.

You leave the school and walk to the subway. Thomas Jefferson rides home with you on the IRT. You think about him and it makes you less tired. Just thinking about him and others like him, today, great voices of the people, great fighters for the people down through history and into the future. It's like sunshine, bright and warm.

Holdovers and New Arrivals



Gladys George Life of Party In New Farce

LADY IN WAITING, By Margery Sharp. Directed by Antoinette Perry. Sets by John Root. Produced by Brock Pemberton. At the Martin Beck Theatre.

Margery Sharp, who dramatized her novel "The Nutmeg Tree" into "Lady in Waiting," the farce now current at the Martin Beck Theatre gets off to a promising start in her satire on the priggishness of the "upper classes." When she introduces Julia Packett, former London chorus girl besieged in her bath by the landlord and sundry other creditors, an explosion of ingratiating bawdiness seems imminent when Julia meets her long-estranged aristocratically-weaned daughter somewhere in France. The daughter is about to wed a wealthy fop, but alas, the young man, like his father before him, falls for the mother's inviting charms. In fact, almost every male in the cast, including a trapeze artist and an English gentleman in the diplomatic service, is momentarily unbalanced by Julia's frank, unadorned approach. But blue blood will tell, and Sir William Waring, true gentleman, proposes an "honorable" marriage to Julia at the final curtain.

Towards the middle of the second act, when Julia's faux-pas reveal a tarnished past to her unsuspecting daughter, only keen wit and sparkling dialogue could keep the farce from fizzing. But the only treatment the author offers is to displace one young nincompoop on the make, for a second and then a third, with Julia's change of costume as the only variation. Repetition is a poor substitute for satire.

Gladys George, as the ebullient mother, is an excellent vaudevillian. Alan Napier, as Sir William Waring, helped immeasurably as the dignified foil to Julia Parker's caprices. Antoinette Perry's direction lacked pace, and John Root's sets were of the conventional drawing room type.

Although Miss George puts up a valiant struggle against the pointlessness of the script, tedium is triumphant.

Stage Notes

Saturday, May 11, is the date set for the Philadelphia showing of the successful American Student Union revue, "Pens and Pencils of 1940." In addition to four showings in New York, it will be presented on this date in Philadelphia and, if present negotiations are completed, in Boston for at least one performance.

Arthur Schnabel, pianist, in recital at the Theresa L. Kaufmann Auditorium, 92nd St. & Lexington Avenue, Sunday, April 7 at 9 P.M.

Schnabel in Recital

Seen the pitcher last night, Grapes of Wrath, best cussed pitcher I ever seen.

The Grapes of Wrath, you know is about us a pullin' out of Oklahoma and Arkansas, and down south, and a driftin' around over state of California, busted, disgusted, down and out, and a lookin' for work. Shows how come us to be that a way. Shows the dam bankers men that broke us and the dust that choked us, and comes right out in plain old English and says what to do about it.

It says you got to get together and have some meetings, and stick together, and raise old billy hell till you get your job, and get your farm back, and your house, and your chickens, and your groceries, and your clothes, and your money back.

Go see Grapes of Wrath, pardner, go to see it and don't miss. You was the star in that picture. Go and see your own self and hear your own words and your own song.

Woody Sez:

Seen the pitcher last night, Grapes of Wrath, best cussed pitcher I ever seen.

The Grapes of Wrath, you know is about us a pullin' out of Oklahoma and Arkansas, and down south, and a driftin' around over state of California, busted, disgusted, down and out, and a lookin' for work. Shows how come us to be that a way. Shows the dam bankers men that broke us and the dust that choked us, and comes right out in plain old English and says what to do about it.

It says you got to get together and have some meetings, and stick together, and raise old billy hell till you get your job, and get your farm back, and your house, and your chickens, and your groceries, and your clothes, and your money back.

Go see Grapes of Wrath, pardner, go to see it and don't miss. You was the star in that picture. Go and see your own self and hear your own words and your own song.

The Birthday Gift

By RAPHAEL HAYES

What are you holding so quiet and so sad? What are you bearing that a man can use? Come in and sit down, you're troubled I see, Your black eyes are staring so deep into me; What are you bearing that a man can use?

A gift, a gift borne from afar, Is what I am bearing for a fine built man. Hard have I ridden under forest and sky For your fine built body has reached twenty-five, A gift I'm bearing for a fine built man.

There's death in your face and death in your eyes. What are you bearing, be you devil or man? For the birds are mute and the wind's gone hiding My dog's in his corner growling and snarling, What are you bearing, be you devil or man?

A gift, a gift for idle hours Is what I have brought you my handsome young man, A gift from the dim world under the rocks... Behold! a fine suit of khaki in a pinewood box! Is what I have brought you, my handsome young man,

Is what I have brought you, O handsome young man.

Breathe No More About This Lurid Murder Tale

By Lawrence Emery

BREATHE NO MORE. By Marion Randolph. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.00.

Take an eccentric character who owns a big house. Assemble there for a week-end a group of persons most of whom have some reason for hating the host. Add a charming young man, two beautiful daughters and a handsome butler. With his guests installed on Friday, have the host found dead under

mysterious circumstances on Saturday. For good luck throw in a detectable attorney and have his unfound mysteriously dead a few days later.

Stir the ingredients well and a mystery novel may result. It's been tried often with varying results.

In this case, in spite of the shop-worn pattern, the results are not at all bad. If you're a murder-mystery addict (and some very nice people are), then you'll enjoy this one. It is well on the literate side, and there is enough suspense to baffle the end the reader who is willing to let the author do all the work.

The host, who is disposed of with neat cleverness, is such an objectionable person that even his daughters are relieved at his passing. Claiming himself a lineal

descendant of Napoleon Bonaparte, he exacts the homage due him. He apes the Little Corporal even to the extent of making his house as close a replica of Malmaison as possible.

Discovering the murderer, is a very complicated business which eventually is satisfactorily untangled. The people are credible, and it is taken for granted that the reader has adult intelligence. If you like who-dunnit novels, then this is your book.

BOOK ON MARGARET FULLER

Viking's most important biography of the spring is Mason Wade's "Margaret Fuller: Whstone of Genius." The first published work of a young New Englander, it brings into the limelight the most famous woman of America a hundred years ago.

'Rebecca' Is Treat for Mystery Film Lovers

REBECCA, directed by Alfred Hitchcock from the novel by Daphne Du Maurier. Screen play by Robert Sherwood. Released through United Artists. Starring Lawrence Olivier, Joan Fontaine and Judith Anderson. At the Music Hall.

By David Platt

Daphne Du Maurier's novel "Rebecca" which caught the fancy of the reading public a year or so ago, has been made into a fascinating film by Alfred Hitchcock, director of "Thirty Nine Steps" and "Lady Vanishes" two powerful mysteries.

"Rebecca" is another flawless melodrama, the sort of thing Hitchcock can do better than anybody else. It is a mystery which really mystifies, and yet at the same time develops a number of characters in great detail. Those who have not read the book and are not aware of the astonishing turn of events at the very end will enjoy it most.

The film is a triumph for Joan Fontaine who plays the second Mrs. de Winter with sensitivity and intelligence for which Alfred Hitchcock is to be thanked. Judith Anderson, as Mrs. Danvers the house-keeper has only to walk across the room to create a menacing character. Laurence Olivier, George Sanders, Nigel Bruce, Reginald Denby and Florence Bates also help to make the film a success.

"Rebecca" is a ghost story of the first Mrs. de Winters who before her tragic death in the sea the mistress of Manderley, a congregation of ancient dwellings resembling any one of a dozen major American universities becomes the film.

The second Mrs. de Winters (Joan Fontaine) joins her husband in this portentous castle only to find herself overwhelmed by the mysterious presence of Rebecca's personality in every corner of the great house. Mr. de Winter (Laurence Olivier) and the servants of the household help to sustain the illusion.

We do not see Rebecca but we

are told enough her by almost everybody in the cast to be completely fooled when the final results come pouring in.

The second Mrs. de Winter was always doing things, unintentionally of course, to remind Mr. de Winter of Rebecca and was often furious with her. We are puzzled by Mrs. Danvers the house-keeper who adored Rebecca so much she made life miserable for the second wife and almost convinced her it would be better to die than attempt to kill Rebecca's shoes. We cannot quite make out the relationship between Mr. de Winter and Rebecca. In fact the more we learn about Rebecca and her husband the more mysterious becomes the film.

Step by step Hitchcock builds up the ghostly Rebecca until she becomes the most tangible element in the room and every door that opens seems to be pregnant with disaster. Then he proceeds calmly to destroy the spectre and with it all the illusions that we have built up around each one of the characters.

When all the facts about Rebecca's past are finally known (and we must wait until the last scene before we know the whole truth) and the real character of the woman stands revealed, the shock is terrific.

"Rebecca" is hereby recommended to all lovers of a fine mystery film.

Dorian String Quartet on Composers' Hour, WABC

League of American Composers give final concert of series with presentation of Dorian String Quartet over WABC at 3 this afternoon. Metropolitan Opera Co. opens spring tour with "Die Walkure" from Boston Opera House over WJZ at 1:30 this afternoon.

MORNING

9:00-WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WEAF—Condensed News
WOR—Sports
WQXR—Comics Hour

9:05-WEAF—News About Women
11:05-WEAF—"Watch Your Step"

9:30-WEAF—Sports Fanfare

7:15-WEAF—Sports Fanfare

7:30-WEAF—Dance Music

WOR—Confidentially Yours

WEAF—Henry Goodman's Orchestra

WOR—My and Mrs. Broadway

7:45-WOR—Inside of Sport, Sam Balter

8:00-WEB—Landmarks of Radio Drama

WOR—Theater History Quiz

WJC—Name That Tune

WZJ—Dance Music

WABC—Gang Busters

WQXR—Symphony Hall

8:30-WOR—Concert Hour, New York City, Conducted by Arturo Toscanini, Jr.

WEAF—Dance Music

WOR—Who Knows?

WEAF—Radio Minstrels

WABC—Wayne King's Orchestra

8:45-WOR—U. F. News

9:00-WABC—"Your Hit Parade"

WEAF—Young vs. Age Quiz

WOR—News of the Screen

WZJ—National Barn Dance

WOR—Music and Motion Picture

WJC—Sixth Game of Hockey, Stanley Cup Playoffs, Rangers vs. Boston Bruins

WOW—Opera Hour

9:15-WOR—Dance Music

WQXR—College Debate

WEAF—Death Valley Days

WOR—Symphony Strings

NO HOLDS BARRED

By STAN KURMAN

At the Louis-Paychek Weigh-In

You had to push through the usual large crowd to get into the State Building yesterday noon when Joe Louis and Johnny Paychek weighed in at the Boxing Commission.

It's funny how the fans flock to see the principals just a few hours before a big fight. The clammy drizzle didn't keep 'em away. They were there to see how the great champ looks in plain street clothes. To see how the challenger, this mystery guy from the West, looked and if he showed any signs of shakiness.

Downstairs in the basement, the big room where the Commission stages the ritual was cluttered with reporters and photos. Everybody was talking about the fight and how long Paychek would last, when the champ and challenger came in at just about the same time.

As soon as Joe and Johnny saw each other, they shook hands and exchanged how-are-yous. They'd met before. Back in Chicago about five years ago when Joe was just starting to blaze a trail upwards and Johnny was fighting for eats. They boxed two rounds in a gym workout then. Now the Negro boy from Alabama is champ and the Polish kid from Chicago is the tenth guy to try to win that title from him.

Louis came in with John Roxborough and Julian Black, his co-managers and Jack Blackburn, who was once a great fighter and today rates with the best trainers in the game.

Paychek didn't look one bit scared and was talking a mile a minute to reporters. But somehow he seemed to be covering a very explainable nervousness. First big fight for Johnny. And against the greatest of them all.

Harold Steinman, manager of Paychek, looked nervous and didn't make any bones about it. Hell, who wouldn't be. Also with Paychek was Benny Leonard, great old lightweight who was involved in plenty of weigh-ins himself.

It was funny meeting Benny Leonard. Paunchy, graying—but still moving around on his feet like a cat when he showed you graphically how he thought Paychek would beat Joe. You can remember way back when Benny was champ and about the only fighter you knew except Jack Dempsey. And it's funny how you remembered one of the greatest lightweights ever, when you were out at Paychek's Pompton Lakes camp—not from the photos. From the old picture cards, which you used to get ten for a cent or sometimes secretly in packs of cigarettes.

After a flock of pictures, the boys stripped and got on the scales. Joe weighed 200½ pounds, about three less than he did for the fight.

Arturo Godoy, Blackburn explained that Joe was going to be faster than weight. Paychek came in at 187½. Dr. William Walker examined them and found the boys to be in top shape.

The General Phelan, head of the Boxing Commission, made one of his habitual cut little double-talk speeches about fair play and the boys filed out through the crowd.

Those hours are tough for a fighter—in between the weigh-in and the fight. But the biggest strain, an old fighter said the other day, comes when you're waiting in the dressing room to be called in. Paychek sitting there and thinking of the 10-1 odds and how nobody gives him a chance to stay the limit, what's more win. Louis? Of that Godoy fight, which he thinks was his worst ever and the silly weighing-in talk which followed. The magazine kayoes.

You don't know what happened last night because deadline is too early for complete coverage. But you're dead certain that it was over quick and that folks are awesomely talking about a great champ emerging greater than ever—and what's going to happen in that eleventh title defense.

TONIGHT!

COCKTAIL PARTY and DANCE

at the
Newspaper Guild Club
117 WEST 46th STREET
for the
Progressive A.L.P.—7th A.D.
Subscription 39 Cents

TONIGHT at 9:00 Sea Breeze Seminar SPRING FESTIVAL ONE HOUR REVUE by FLATBUSH ARTS THEATRE

DANCE TO THE MUSIC OF
DOC SNYDER'S SWINGERS
Tomorrow at 8:30 P.M.
CORLISS LAMONT
DISCUSSES
"AMERICA AND SOCIALISM"
AT THE
BRIGHTON CENTER
220 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn

I.W.O. DRAMATIC COUNCIL PRESENTS 3-ONE ACT PLAYS TONIGHT! 381 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn AL FIELDS BAND • SUBS. 25¢

RUSSIAN FILM FORUM PRESENTS ROAD TO LIFE*

English and American Feature
SAT. & SUN., 8 P.M. Cont.
Arter Movies—Subs. 25¢
at 119 W. 57th St., Suite 620

Friendship Builders— DANCE EVERY SAT. NITE Artie TRENT & Orch. Cont. Dancing, Fun, Frolic, Frivolity

RAND SCHOOL Auditorium
7 E. 15th St.
ONLY 25¢ BEFORE 9, AFTER 9, 40¢
WITH THIS AD 25¢ ANY TIME

An All Year Round Resort! CAMP BEACON BEACON, NEW YORK

Hotel Accommodations \$17 per week — \$325 per day

BUS SCHEDULE: Cars leave from 2700 Bronx Park East (Astorian Ave. Station White Plains train) weekdays and Sundays at 10:30 A.M., Fri. 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M., Sat. 10:30 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.—City Phone: Olinville 5-7828 Transportation phone OL 5-7828.

MAIL: To receive set by mail, enclose Certificates and money (stamps, check, cash or money order). ADD TEN CENTS TO COVER COST OF POSTAGE.

DAILY WORKER

55 East 13th Street New York, N.Y.

STORY SPURKS

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1940

WEST COAST HOPS INTO FIGHT ON JIM CROW

Gumbert and Joiner Blank Senators, 1-0

Amazing Hurling Continues with Second Straight Shutout

The Giants got another sweet taste of fine pitching yesterday when reliable Harry Gumbert and wily old Roy Joiner combined in a neat 1-0 shutout job over the Washington Senators at Orlando, Florida, yesterday.

Gumbert started the nifty seven-hit performance which followed right on the heels of a fine white-washing job by Hy Vandenberg and Cliff Melton against the Reds Thursday. Joiner wound up effi-

ciently.

Meanwhile the Giants couldn't do too much with ace Dutch Leonard's knuckler but got to rookie sensation Herman Dean for the winning run in the seventh.

N.Y. (N) ...000 000 100—1 8 1
Wash. (A) ...000 000 000—0 7 1

Gumbert, Joiner and Danning, Leonard, Dean and Ferrell,

Little Tallahassee, of the Class D Georgia-Florida league, had the gau to challenge the world champion Yankees yesterday and came away with a second.

The Yanks poured a steady stream of runs over the plate in an abbreviated seven-inning game to win 18-4 at Tallahassee, Florida. Alton Donald started while Lefty Grissom wound up. Lefty felt sorry for the boys and got a bit careless in the seventh when three Tallahassee runs come over.

NEW YORK (A) 300 554 1—18 12 1
Tallahassee (Ga.-F.) 100 000 3—4 5 4
Donald, Grissom and Dickey, Ro-
sar; Burt, Mueller nad Sterle, New-
comb.

Workers School Student Council Meets Today

Henry Winston, National Adminis-
trative Secretary of the Young
Communist League, will be a guest of the Student Council of the
Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., at
the final Council meeting today at
2:30 P.M. He will deliver a brief
address on "The Negro Youth in
the Present World."

At this meeting the student delega-
tes, composed of representatives
of the student body, will evaluate
the work of the present term, and
it is expected that many important
suggestions and proposals in con-
nection with school work will come
from th students. Members of the
faculty and school administration
will also be present at this meeting

LABOR BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS, 1940



The Office Workers, T.U.A.A. champions, one of the finest teams New York labor ever turned out, and they beat many a top-notch college five. Kneeling, left to right, Mike Coffey (Masco), Joe Fedey, Lou Wallach, Johnny Mucha, Phil Moscovitz, Steve Markowitz, David Soyer (mascot). Standing: President Peter Hawley, Lefty Hollander, Mike Leitsky, Abe Miller, Ace Goldstein (captain), Cinders Bleir, Frank Conroy, Lewis Meril (Int'l. President UOPWA). Not in the picture are the very able Bob Kaufman, coach, and Nat Schoenberg, manager.

CCNY Gridders Start Training With Hopes High

Seventeen lettermen were among
the thirty-five invited candidates
who participated in City College's
first official session of the 1940
spring practice yesterday morning.

Medical examinations and issuing
of equipment were disposed of
earlier this week, and Coach Benny
Friedman put the squad through a
heavy two-hour drill in full equipment.

Spring practice will last until
the first or second week in May,
depending upon the weather. Fried-
man indicated. Sessions will be held
daily.

The Beaver coach is employing a
novel system of inspecting new
candidates this year. Instead of is-
suing equipment to all applicants,
Friedman is going to look them over
in groups of about fifteen men
each week. In this manner he will
not dissipate his attention and each
candidate will receive a thorough
trial.

Only three regulars—Harry
Stein, Bill Burrell, and Sam Pos-
ner—and but three other letter-
men, were lost through gradu-
ation.

In view of this, and the un-
usually promising sophomore ma-
terial, the Beavers are working
hard in anticipation of a suc-
cessful season. For the first time since
1937 there will be keen competition
for every varsity position: Be-
cause of several good-looking end
prospects, Friedman believes that

If they both come through, and

the Lavender air attack will be
much more effective than in 1939.

Lettermen who reported yester-
day were: George Alvezon, Arthur
Gmitro, Sidney Herman, Harold
Schlegel, Raymond Von Frank, Ed-
ward Robinson, Estanislao Romero,
Irving Rosenfeld, Daniel Steinberg,
William Taufman, Paul Burk, Ar-
thur Goeschel, Nathan Benjamin,
Norman Bronstein, Saul Kanter
and Victor Sawicki.

Only three regulars—Harry
Stein, Bill Burrell, and Sam Pos-
ner—and but three other letter-
men, were lost through gradu-
ation.

In view of this, and the un-
usually promising sophomore ma-
terial, the Beavers are working
hard in anticipation of a suc-
cessful season. For the first time since
1937 there will be keen competition
for every varsity position: Be-
cause of several good-looking end
prospects, Friedman believes that

If they both come through, and

the Lavender air attack will be
much more effective than in 1939.

Lettermen who reported yester-
day were: George Alvezon, Arthur
Gmitro, Sidney Herman, Harold
Schlegel, Raymond Von Frank, Ed-
ward Robinson, Estanislao Romero,
Irving Rosenfeld, Daniel Steinberg,
William Taufman, Paul Burk, Ar-
thur Goeschel, Nathan Benjamin,
Norman Bronstein, Saul Kanter
and Victor Sawicki.

Only three regulars—Harry
Stein, Bill Burrell, and Sam Pos-
ner—and but three other letter-
men, were lost through gradu-
ation.

In view of this, and the un-
usually promising sophomore ma-
terial, the Beavers are working
hard in anticipation of a suc-
cessful season. For the first time since
1937 there will be keen competition
for every varsity position: Be-
cause of several good-looking end
prospects, Friedman believes that

If they both come through, and

the Lavender air attack will be
much more effective than in 1939.

Lettermen who reported yester-
day were: George Alvezon, Arthur
Gmitro, Sidney Herman, Harold
Schlegel, Raymond Von Frank, Ed-
ward Robinson, Estanislao Romero,
Irving Rosenfeld, Daniel Steinberg,
William Taufman, Paul Burk, Ar-
thur Goeschel, Nathan Benjamin,
Norman Bronstein, Saul Kanter
and Victor Sawicki.

Only three regulars—Harry
Stein, Bill Burrell, and Sam Pos-
ner—and but three other letter-
men, were lost through gradu-
ation.

In view of this, and the un-
usually promising sophomore ma-
terial, the Beavers are working
hard in anticipation of a suc-
cessful season. For the first time since
1937 there will be keen competition
for every varsity position: Be-
cause of several good-looking end
prospects, Friedman believes that

If they both come through, and

the Lavender air attack will be
much more effective than in 1939.

Lettermen who reported yester-
day were: George Alvezon, Arthur
Gmitro, Sidney Herman, Harold
Schlegel, Raymond Von Frank, Ed-
ward Robinson, Estanislao Romero,
Irving Rosenfeld, Daniel Steinberg,
William Taufman, Paul Burk, Ar-
thur Goeschel, Nathan Benjamin,
Norman Bronstein, Saul Kanter
and Victor Sawicki.

Only three regulars—Harry
Stein, Bill Burrell, and Sam Pos-
ner—and but three other letter-
men, were lost through gradu-
ation.

In view of this, and the un-
usually promising sophomore ma-
terial, the Beavers are working
hard in anticipation of a suc-
cessful season. For the first time since
1937 there will be keen competition
for every varsity position: Be-
cause of several good-looking end
prospects, Friedman believes that

If they both come through, and

the Lavender air attack will be
much more effective than in 1939.

Lettermen who reported yester-
day were: George Alvezon, Arthur
Gmitro, Sidney Herman, Harold
Schlegel, Raymond Von Frank, Ed-
ward Robinson, Estanislao Romero,
Irving Rosenfeld, Daniel Steinberg,
William Taufman, Paul Burk, Ar-
thur Goeschel, Nathan Benjamin,
Norman Bronstein, Saul Kanter
and Victor Sawicki.

Only three regulars—Harry
Stein, Bill Burrell, and Sam Pos-
ner—and but three other letter-
men, were lost through gradu-
ation.

In view of this, and the un-
usually promising sophomore ma-
terial, the Beavers are working
hard in anticipation of a suc-
cessful season. For the first time since
1937 there will be keen competition
for every varsity position: Be-
cause of several good-looking end
prospects, Friedman believes that

If they both come through, and

the Lavender air attack will be
much more effective than in 1939.

Lettermen who reported yester-
day were: George Alvezon, Arthur
Gmitro, Sidney Herman, Harold
Schlegel, Raymond Von Frank, Ed-
ward Robinson, Estanislao Romero,
Irving Rosenfeld, Daniel Steinberg,
William Taufman, Paul Burk, Ar-
thur Goeschel, Nathan Benjamin,
Norman Bronstein, Saul Kanter
and Victor Sawicki.

Only three regulars—Harry
Stein, Bill Burrell, and Sam Pos-
ner—and but three other letter-
men, were lost through gradu-
ation.

In view of this, and the un-
usually promising sophomore ma-
terial, the Beavers are working
hard in anticipation of a suc-
cessful season. For the first time since
1937 there will be keen competition
for every varsity position: Be-
cause of several good-looking end
prospects, Friedman believes that

If they both come through, and

the Lavender air attack will be
much more effective than in 1939.

Lettermen who reported yester-
day were: George Alvezon, Arthur
Gmitro, Sidney Herman, Harold
Schlegel, Raymond Von Frank, Ed-
ward Robinson, Estanislao Romero,
Irving Rosenfeld, Daniel Steinberg,
William Taufman, Paul Burk, Ar-
thur Goeschel, Nathan Benjamin,
Norman Bronstein, Saul Kanter
and Victor Sawicki.

Only three regulars—Harry
Stein, Bill Burrell, and Sam Pos-
ner—and but three other letter-
men, were lost through gradu-
ation.

In view of this, and the un-
usually promising sophomore ma-
terial, the Beavers are working
hard in anticipation of a suc-
cessful season. For the first time since
1937 there will be keen competition
for every varsity position: Be-
cause of several good-looking end
prospects, Friedman believes that

If they both come through, and

the Lavender air attack will be
much more effective than in 1939.

Lettermen who reported yester-
day were: George Alvezon, Arthur
Gmitro, Sidney Herman, Harold
Schlegel, Raymond Von Frank, Ed-
ward Robinson, Estanislao Romero,
Irving Rosenfeld, Daniel Steinberg,
William Taufman, Paul Burk, Ar-
thur Goeschel,